



WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1897.

Shoe Profits Given Away!

during this great "MIDSUMMER CLOSING OUT SALE" of ours—and that's not all; we are even selling many Shoes for a great deal less than we could buy them for ourselves today. We want to open the fall season with only entirely new shoes, and we are not letting money losses stand in the way to accomplish our purpose. The daily increase of our sales is the best proof of the genuineness of our prices, and this week shall prove the most attractive of the entire sale.

Ladies' Bicycle Leggings

The best fitting ones to be had.

10-oz. Canvas, Black, dark and light brown, 50c quality. THIS WEEK.....15c

Convent Cloth, Black, Net Canvas, Black, brown or gray. THIS WEEK.....25c

All-wool Jersey and Corduroy, 54 quality. THIS WEEK.....49c

Comfortable Only the kinds that will wear and are comfortable to the foot. No unworthy shoes at any price.

Outing Shoes. Tennis Shoes, with heavy leather inner sole. Men's, Ladies', Boys'. THIS WEEK.....39c

Men's and Boys' Canvas Electric Sole Bicycle and Outing Shoes. THIS WEEK.....69c

Brown and Gray Duck Bicycle Shoes, with leather inner sole. Men's or Boys'. THIS WEEK.....95c

Ladies' Bicycle Shoes, of good brown kid, with canvas tops. \$2 quality. THIS WEEK.....\$1.19

Men's and Boys' Soft Black Leather \$2 Bicycle Shoes. THIS WEEK.....\$1.37

Ladies' \$2.50 Black and Brown Canvas Top Bicycle Shoes. THIS WEEK.....\$1.85

Our styles have been pronounced by far the prettiest shown in Washington this season, and we have a greater variety now than you'll find in all other stores put together.

Brown Kid and Black Genuine Kid Kid, with straight or diamond shape toe, \$1 and \$1.25 grades. THIS WEEK.....69c

Hand-sewed Sandals, of Patent Leather, black, white or brown with black toes. \$1.25 quality. THIS WEEK.....95c

Black Kid Oxford, Black, white or brown, several popular shapes, all sizes and widths. THIS WEEK.....\$1.37

Shoes that will do for present or early fall wear. It will wear any lady's shoe several pairs at present low prices.

About 100 pairs Black and Brown Laced and Button Shoes. Regular \$1.50 grades. THIS WEEK.....87c

Genuine Black Kid Kid Shoes, in six different styles. \$2 quality. THIS WEEK.....\$1.37

Fine Hand-sewed Well-to-do Ladies' Chocolate Kid and Black Kid, Excellent \$3.50 grades. THIS WEEK.....\$2.35

WM. HAHN & CO.'S RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES, 930 and 932 7th St. 1914 and 1916 Pennsylvania Ave. 233 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

AMERICA MUST ACT ALONE Cannot Rely on Great Britain for Free Silver Coinage.

THAT ROVING COMMISSION The Set-back It Received From the British Chancellor of the Exchequer No Surprise to Silver Statesmen in This City—Europe Not Ready or Willing to Act.

The silver statesmen still in this city are not surprised at the setback given our expensive commission now enjoying its excursion trip through Europe under the seal and sanction of a joint resolution of Congress. The true friends of silver and of bimetalism pointed out at the time this commission scheme was projected that it would come to naught; that England would dissemble to the last, and finally refuse to participate in the arrangements. So many of these commissions have been appointed, and so many of them have failed to accomplish their purpose, that the outcome of this one was readily perceived.

The reply given the Commissioners yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, shows that Great Britain is once more playing her old game and is but another example of the outcome of this one was readily perceived.

The reply given the Commissioners yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, shows that Great Britain is once more playing her old game and is but another example of the outcome of this one was readily perceived.

Some weeks ago the cable told us that Senator Wolcott had a most satisfactory interview with English officials, and that the statements then made warranted Mr. Wolcott and his associates in believing that a genuine wave of financial reform was sweeping over the British people. After this interview the commission set off on one of its side trips to interview the representatives of some of the minor powers. They have now returned to London, and chaffing under the delay of Sir Michael, to get some further information as to the intentions of that official.

Not being able to postpone longer some sort of a reply, Sir Michael, as stated in "The Times" cable yesterday morning, has informed Senator Wolcott that the subject is a weighty one, and that he will have to communicate with the India government as to the advisability and desirability of opening her mints, and that, in view of all these things, he cannot give a positive answer before October. This is the procrastinating policy that was expected, and the commission, again lured into the hope that British promises mean something, has settled down in London to await the result of what may be a tedious and prolonged correspondence between the chancellor of the British exchequer and the Indian government. Every student of Great Britain's fiscal policy, not hypnotized by the immediate presence of the social side of her officials, knows just what the result will be.

The Indian government, taking its cue from the home office, will report against the further use of silver; the British government will inform this conclusion, but, as a simple act of courtesy to the United States, will agree to participate in any convention that may be called, with the reservation that her delegates cannot bind the universal forces enacted at Paris and

THE BEGINNING OF A NAVY

Secretary Roosevelt Submits a Report on the Naval Militia.

SAYS MORE MEN ARE NEEDED

New York the Oldest, With Massachusetts Next—More Appropriations Needed—Department Will Not Aid Battalions Organized for Dress Parade Purposes Only.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has submitted to Secretary Long his report, relative to the Naval Militia. He says:

"August 4, 1897. 'Sir—in accordance with your instructions, after visiting the War College and torpedo station, at Newport, I went to Mackinac and cruised to Detroit with the First and Third Divisions of the Michigan Naval Brigade. I then went to Chicago and inspected the First Battalion of the Illinois Naval Force, meeting also the officers of the Second Battalion, which is situated along the Mississippi River. I then proceeded to San Francisco to inspect and review the Naval Militia, and, closed my trip by an inspection of both battalions of the New York Naval Militia at the end of their cruise at Gravesend Bay, Long Island."

"I spent most of my time with the militia of the Great Lakes, because the militia of the southeast have naturally received more attention in the past, so that their capabilities are better known, and I not only wished to see for myself exactly what the naval militia of the Great Lakes were doing, but also desired to show them that the department appreciated their energetic and disinterested service. The special reports upon the efficiency of each separate battalion will be made in my annual report about December next, but there are certain matters concerning which I desire to report at present."

"The different bodies of naval militia show, of course, very unequal development toward the proper standard of proficiency. Some have been only recently organized, others, for various reasons, have made less rapid progress than they should. Nevertheless, as a whole, I was very greatly impressed by the progress the naval militia have made. They displayed notwithstanding zeal, energy, perseverance and intelligence, and a result they already form a body of men who would play an important part in the defense of the country if we were to become involved in war with any foreign power. Of course, the backbone of this defense, so far as the high seas and our coast and our commerce are concerned, must always be the regular navy."

"Fortunately we now have at least the beginning of a navy such as this country needs in order that it may take the position to which it is entitled among the nations of the world, and, though our Navy falls far short of what it should be in point of numbers, especially of battleships and torpedo boats, yet the ships we have are as good of their kind as are to be found anywhere (and this is especially true, I would judge, particularly in our own armory), and the officers and men who man them need not fear a comparison with the officers and men of any foreign navy. Nevertheless, good though our ships are, and excellent though they are, handled by the officers and crew, they are too few for our needs. In men we are particularly short. In the event of war we should not be able to man all of our ships, not to speak of manning the auxiliary cruisers, which we would desire to put in commission."

"The rapidly with which modern wars are decided renders it imperative to have men who can be ready for immediate use, and outside of the regular Navy these men are only to be found in the naval militia of the various States. It is to be hoped that in the future we shall be able to organize a genuine naval reserve apart from the naval militia, but at present it is the latter who themselves furnish the only available organized reserve, and not the least valuable of the services they would perform in the event of sudden outbreak of war, would be acting as a nucleus round which immediately to assemble the men needed."

"Too much, of course, be expected of too much from the naval militia; but after my tour of inspection, and after listening carefully to the reports made to me, I am convinced that a good many persons fall into the opposite error and expect too little. As shown in the different naval militia organizations have made unequal progress, and this is probably more or less inevitable. There are always certain men who enter such bodies simply with the idea of having a good time or acquiring some personal glory. Where these men predominate the organization is sure to be poor. I may mention, however, that evil tendencies of this kind will not long exist unchecked in any organization, for the department will decline to tolerate in any body of naval militia which does not show the progress that it intends to do downward hard work and fit itself for actual service in time of war."

"On the other hand, if a body of naval militia be able to get at its head some first-class man who is a graduate of Annapolis, if it puts under his command officers, warrant officers and petty officers, men who have worked their way up from grade to grade, year after year, and who have fitted themselves for the higher positions by the zeal and the painstaking care with which they have performed their duties in the lower places; and if the landmen, ordinary seamen and seamen go in resolve, to do real work and to learn their duties so that they can perform them as well as the regulars aboard our war vessels, taking pride in their performance, accordingly as they are really difficult, such an organization will in course of time reach a point where it could be employed immediately and bodily in the event of war."

"Most of the naval militia are now in condition to render intelligent service, and a very valuable kind in what may be called the second line of defense. They could operate signal stations, help handle torpedoes and mines, officer and man auxiliary cruisers, and assist in the defense of naval harbors. They could be used in the army. There are numbers of advance bases which do not come under the present scheme of army coast defense, and which would have to be defended, at any rate during the first weeks of war, by bodies of naval militia; while the knowledge they get by their incessant practice in boats on the local waters would be invaluable. Furthermore, the highest and best-trained bodies could be used on board the regular ships of war, and this applies to the militia of the lakes as well as to the militia of the coast—and certainly no greater tribute is necessary to pay to the lake militia."

"I am aware that this statement will seem very surprising to those who are unacquainted with the progress that has been made by certain battalions of the naval militia, but I am so thoroughly convinced of its truth that I shall recommend that next year the department be made of giving a couple of our gunboats of the Bennington and Machias, or, possibly, even of the Detroit class, one to a specially selected battalion from the coast and one to a specially selected battalion from the lakes for their annual sea practice. The captain and executive officer, and navigator would be kept on board. It might also be that the engineers would have to be kept aboard, as it is apparently only among the Second of Illinois Battalion of the Upper Mississippi that any special effort has been made to develop machinists, who could be immediately used on board warships."

"But every other position could be filled well from certain of the naval battalions which have been kept in existence, and which, together with length of service, have to their credit the best use of opportunities. These ships would be sent, say, from New York to Hampton Roads and back, stopping for target practice and the like. From such a cruise it would be possible to learn exactly the capacities of the naval militia. Of course only the very best battalions could be considered in connection with it, for no battalion would be sent on such a cruise until long and faithful training had fitted it to do the work, and until its members had repeatedly shown themselves, in the opinion of the naval officers who had been with them on their annual cruises, to be competent for the trial."

"Many of these naval battalions are composed of men who would not enlist in time of peace, but who, under the spur of war, would serve in any position for the first few most important months. It is worth noting that on the antiquated, when these men temporarily take the place of some of the regular crew on the battleships or cruisers, they have hitherto always borne themselves in such a way as to win the hearty goodwill of the remaining blue jackets, and have shown both eagerness and capacity to learn what can only be learned aboard ship."

MESSINGER OF GOOD WILL

Thus Dharmapala, the Bramacharin of India, Calls Himself.

COMES TO CONVERT AMERICA

He Says a Proper Conception of Religion Is Wanting in This Country—Has Traveled 12,000 Miles to Bring to Our People the Good Wishes of Our Asiatic Brethren.

New York, Aug. 7.—Dharmapala, the Bramacharin of India, has come to New York to convert America. The drawing room at No. 509 Fifth avenue, where Dharmapala received visitors last night, was crowded in the time when A. Oakley Hall was mayor, with a varnished carved wood painted in light gray. Figures of women seated among trophies occupy the angles of the cornices. On the mantelpiece the mirror, in two pieces, is covered in its lower part with a red velvet drape, on which an angel extends its wings, white with a pretty lace drape. Dharmapala, lifting his trousers over his violet stockings, was dictating a letter, subject at the large table of brass and tortoise shell, his secretary wrote: "I have traveled 12,000 miles and come to you bringing the good wishes of my people of Asia. On this soil of freedom there is wanting a proper conception of religion. Political freedom there is, but the politician, as well as the theologian, is lacking in the appreciation of the noble mission of individualizing thought."

Dharmapala dictated in a thin voice, without emotion. He is a strong man, holding high in the air his big head and his square face, which age or penance has softened. His visage expresses asceticism and a sort of dignity of the habit and love of commanding.

"Individualizing thought—here you will develop ideas of conduct of peace of mind, of submission to established powers, which I have already expressed."

The secretary raised his long head, pale and fine, which his beautiful hair in waves ornamented as with a wig of Elizabeth's time.

"But this time, is it not well to observe, wide rearing this declaration, that the civil powers are in a state of discord? You know the battles in the police board."

Dharmapala shook his head. "No, make no political allusions. You are full of science and of piety, but your old master may give you lessons of prudence."

A servant handed him a card on a silver platter.

"I am a messenger of good will," said Dharmapala to the visitor. "Millions of my people are hurried into the abyss of premature death by the demerit of alcoholic drink and narcotics. This demon was introduced by the civilization of Christendom. But I am not to express any resentment."

"Drunkness, insanity, idleness and crime are due to people who do not know the universality. Christianity does not teach these. Your philanthropists are sentimental, but they have no power over the sensual and the dissipated."

"The rich live in perpetual mechanicalness. They are their cult. The poor are in rage and so miserable that they have not the words to express their humiliation. Why? The reason is that institutions for the feeble-minded are in a row with liquor stores. The liquor stores are at work for six days in a week, crowding with victims the institutions for the feeble-minded."

"There are also ecclesiastical establishments," he observed, with a deprecating air.

"Yes," Dharmapala replied. "Children who frequent them are taught once a week the legends of creation and the lore of Assyria and Babylon. But for the rest of the time they have learned arithmetic and the sciences of Euclid. I believe they are not trained to think with others."

"Do you object to the common school?" he was asked.

Dharmapala did not reply. He said: "We are human beings. Yet our politics, our metaphysics and our theology may be tainted with immorality. That is what happens in this country. Here revenue is derived from the sale of alcoholic liquors, from the dissemination of pernicious doctrines, and from the impracticability of preachers. Here money is the ideal, not the elevation of man. I believe in the ethics of Christ, and I have come from Asia, confident in the appreciation of all good people, to convert America."

"How will you do it?" he was asked.

"Through philosophical ethics, according to the examples of Buddha and Christ," he replied. "I shall found a school for the study of practical ethics and psychology. There young men and women who are earnest, loving the truth, may learn the principles of the higher life."

"From this school I expect a reflected influence upon Asia. I am here to proclaim, 121 years after the declaration of America's political freedom, the declaration of America's freedom from dogmas."

"How long do you expect to remain in New York?" the Bramacharin was asked.

He replied with a light of tenderness in his eyes. "Until September. If the noble-minded people express an inclination to co-operate with me, the glorious work which I have in mind shall be initiated in January. The salvation of this country depends upon it. Whenever a doctrine ends in questioning the principles upon which society rests it is a false doctrine. America is under the lance of Darwin's ideas."

Dharmapala bent his head with a solemn air and continued his dictation of a letter to his secretary.

Prefer Fists to Pistols. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7.—George Field and Clarence Ott were arraigned in police court yesterday for fighting, and the evidence showed that the two men had only used their fists. At this the Kentucky judge expressed joyful surprise, and dismissed the case, saying that it took a brave man to use only nature's weapons when nearly every one carried a deadly weapon, and that he felt more like congratulating them than punishing them.

Rich Placers in Washington. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.—Rich placers have been discovered in Kittitas county, this State. C. B. Henton and J. C. McCauley, owners of the Elliott claim on Williams Creek, Swauk district, have arrived here with sixty ounces of pure gold nuggets. One of the nuggets is worth \$20. They report that other claims are richer than theirs. The Swauk district is within 100 miles of Seattle, being on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains.

Burned Himself to Death. Texarkana, Ark., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Caroline Ochs, the wife of a railroad conductor, returned here with her head and clothing with kerosene yesterday, ignited it, and burned to death. She weighed nearly 300 pounds. The woman was recently discharged from an insane asylum.

THE BEGINNING OF A NAVY

Secretary Roosevelt Submits a Report on the Naval Militia.

SAYS MORE MEN ARE NEEDED

New York the Oldest, With Massachusetts Next—More Appropriations Needed—Department Will Not Aid Battalions Organized for Dress Parade Purposes Only.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has submitted to Secretary Long his report, relative to the Naval Militia. He says:

"August 4, 1897. 'Sir—in accordance with your instructions, after visiting the War College and torpedo station, at Newport, I went to Mackinac and cruised to Detroit with the First and Third Divisions of the Michigan Naval Brigade. I then went to Chicago and inspected the First Battalion of the Illinois Naval Force, meeting also the officers of the Second Battalion, which is situated along the Mississippi River. I then proceeded to San Francisco to inspect and review the Naval Militia, and, closed my trip by an inspection of both battalions of the New York Naval Militia at the end of their cruise at Gravesend Bay, Long Island."

"I spent most of my time with the militia of the Great Lakes, because the militia of the southeast have naturally received more attention in the past, so that their capabilities are better known, and I not only wished to see for myself exactly what the naval militia of the Great Lakes were doing, but also desired to show them that the department appreciated their energetic and disinterested service. The special reports upon the efficiency of each separate battalion will be made in my annual report about December next, but there are certain matters concerning which I desire to report at present."

"The different bodies of naval militia show, of course, very unequal development toward the proper standard of proficiency. Some have been only recently organized, others, for various reasons, have made less rapid progress than they should. Nevertheless, as a whole, I was very greatly impressed by the progress the naval militia have made. They displayed notwithstanding zeal, energy, perseverance and intelligence, and a result they already form a body of men who would play an important part in the defense of the country if we were to become involved in war with any foreign power. Of course, the backbone of this defense, so far as the high seas and our coast and our commerce are concerned, must always be the regular navy."

"Fortunately we now have at least the beginning of a navy such as this country needs in order that it may take the position to which it is entitled among the nations of the world, and, though our Navy falls far short of what it should be in point of numbers, especially of battleships and torpedo boats, yet the ships we have are as good of their kind as are to be found anywhere (and this is especially true, I would judge, particularly in our own armory), and the officers and men who man them need not fear a comparison with the officers and men of any foreign navy. Nevertheless, good though our ships are, and excellent though they are, handled by the officers and crew, they are too few for our needs. In men we are particularly short. In the event of war we should not be able to man all of our ships, not to speak of manning the auxiliary cruisers, which we would desire to put in commission."

"The rapidly with which modern wars are decided renders it imperative to have men who can be ready for immediate use, and outside of the regular Navy these men are only to be found in the naval militia of the various States. It is to be hoped that in the future we shall be able to organize a genuine naval reserve apart from the naval militia, but at present it is the latter who themselves furnish the only available organized reserve, and not the least valuable of the services they would perform in the event of sudden outbreak of war, would be acting as a nucleus round which immediately to assemble the men needed."

"Too much, of course, be expected of too much from the naval militia; but after my tour of inspection, and after listening carefully to the reports made to me, I am convinced that a good many persons fall into the opposite error and expect too little. As shown in the different naval militia organizations have made unequal progress, and this is probably more or less inevitable. There are always certain men who enter such bodies simply with the idea of having a good time or acquiring some personal glory. Where these men predominate the organization is sure to be poor. I may mention, however, that evil tendencies of this kind will not long exist unchecked in any organization, for the department will decline to tolerate in any body of naval militia which does not show the progress that it intends to do downward hard work and fit itself for actual service in time of war."

"On the other hand, if a body of naval militia be able to get at its head some first-class man who is a graduate of Annapolis, if it puts under his command officers, warrant officers and petty officers, men who have worked their way up from grade to grade, year after year, and who have fitted themselves for the higher positions by the zeal and the painstaking care with which they have performed their duties in the lower places; and if the landmen, ordinary seamen and seamen go in resolve, to do real work and to learn their duties so that they can perform them as well as the regulars aboard our war vessels, taking pride in their performance, accordingly as they are really difficult, such an organization will in course of time reach a point where it could be employed immediately and bodily in the event of war."

"Most of the naval militia are now in condition to render intelligent service, and a very valuable kind in what may be called the second line of defense. They could operate signal stations, help handle torpedoes and mines, officer and man auxiliary cruisers, and assist in the defense of naval harbors. They could be used in the army. There are numbers of advance bases which do not come under the present scheme of army coast defense, and which would have to be defended, at any rate during the first weeks of war, by bodies of naval militia; while the knowledge they get by their incessant practice in boats on the local waters would be invaluable. Furthermore, the highest and best-trained bodies could be used on board the regular ships of war, and this applies to the militia of the lakes as well as to the militia of the coast—and certainly no greater tribute is necessary to pay to the lake militia."

"I am aware that this statement will seem very surprising to those who are unacquainted with the progress that has been made by certain battalions of the naval militia, but I am so thoroughly convinced of its truth that I shall recommend that next year the department be made of giving a couple of our gunboats of the Bennington and Machias, or, possibly, even of the Detroit class, one to a specially selected battalion from the coast and one to a specially selected battalion from the lakes for their annual sea practice. The captain and executive officer, and navigator would be kept on board. It might also be that the engineers would have to be kept aboard, as it is apparently only among the Second of Illinois Battalion of the Upper Mississippi that any special effort has been made to develop machinists, who could be immediately used on board warships."

"But every other position could be filled well from certain of the naval battalions which have been kept in existence, and which, together with length of service, have to their credit the best use of opportunities. These ships would be sent, say, from New York to Hampton Roads and back, stopping for target practice and the like. From such a cruise it would be possible to learn exactly the capacities of the naval militia. Of course only the very best battalions could be considered in connection with it, for no battalion would be sent on such a cruise until long and faithful training had fitted it to do the work, and until its members had repeatedly shown themselves, in the opinion of the naval officers who had been with them on their annual cruises, to be competent for the trial."

"Many of these naval battalions are composed of men who would not enlist in time of peace, but who, under the spur of war, would serve in any position for the first few most important months. It is worth noting that on the antiquated, when these men temporarily take the place of some of the regular crew on the battleships or cruisers, they have hitherto always borne themselves in such a way as to win the hearty goodwill of the remaining blue jackets, and have shown both eagerness and capacity to learn what can only be learned aboard ship."

MESSINGER OF GOOD WILL

Thus Dharmapala, the Bramacharin of India, Calls Himself.

COMES TO CONVERT AMERICA

He Says a Proper Conception of Religion Is Wanting in This Country—Has Traveled 12,000 Miles to Bring to Our People the Good Wishes of Our Asiatic Brethren.

New York, Aug. 7.—Dharmapala, the Bramacharin of India, has come to New York to convert America. The drawing room at No. 509 Fifth avenue, where Dharmapala received visitors last night, was crowded in the time when A. Oakley Hall was mayor, with a varnished carved wood painted in light gray. Figures of women seated among trophies occupy the angles of the cornices. On the mantelpiece the mirror, in two pieces, is covered in its lower part with a red velvet drape, on which an angel extends its wings, white with a pretty lace drape. Dharmapala, lifting his trousers over his violet stockings, was dictating a letter, subject at the large table of brass and tortoise shell, his secretary wrote: "I have traveled 12,000 miles and come to you bringing the good wishes of my people of Asia. On this soil of freedom there is wanting a proper conception of religion. Political freedom there is, but the politician, as well as the theologian, is lacking in the appreciation of the noble mission of individualizing thought."

Dharmapala dictated in a thin voice, without emotion. He is a strong man, holding high in the air his big head and his square face, which age or penance has softened. His visage expresses asceticism and a sort of dignity of the habit and love of commanding.

"Individualizing thought—here you will develop ideas of conduct of peace of mind, of submission to established powers, which I have already expressed."

The secretary raised his long head, pale and fine, which his beautiful hair in waves ornamented as with a wig of Elizabeth's time.

"But this time, is it not well to observe, wide rearing this declaration, that the civil powers are in a state of discord? You know the battles in the police board."

Dharmapala shook his head. "No, make no political allusions. You are full of science and of piety, but your old master may give you lessons of prudence."

A servant handed him a card on a silver platter.

"I am a messenger of good will," said Dharmapala to the visitor. "Millions of my people are hurried into the abyss of premature death by the demerit of alcoholic drink and narcotics. This demon was introduced by the civilization of Christendom. But I am not to express any resentment."

"Drunkness, insanity, idleness and crime are due to people who do not know the universality. Christianity does not teach these. Your philanthropists are sentimental, but they have no power over the sensual and the dissipated."

"The rich live in perpetual mechanicalness. They are their cult. The poor are in rage and so miserable that they have not the words to express their humiliation. Why? The reason is that institutions for the feeble-minded are in a row with liquor stores. The liquor stores are at work for six days in a week, crowding with victims the institutions for the feeble-minded."

"There are also ecclesiastical establishments," he observed, with a deprecating air.

"Yes," Dharmapala replied. "Children who frequent them are taught once a week the legends of creation and the lore of Assyria and Babylon. But for the rest of the time they have learned arithmetic and the sciences of Euclid. I believe they are not trained to think with others."

"Do you object to the common school?" he was asked.

Dharmapala did not reply. He said: "We are human beings. Yet our politics, our metaphysics and our theology may be tainted with immorality. That is what happens in this country. Here revenue is derived from the sale of alcoholic liquors, from the dissemination of pernicious doctrines, and from the impracticability of preachers. Here money is the ideal, not the elevation of man. I believe in the ethics of Christ, and I have come from Asia, confident in the appreciation of all good people, to convert America."

"How will you do it?" he was asked.

"Through philosophical ethics, according to the examples of Buddha and Christ," he replied. "I shall found a school for the study of practical ethics and psychology. There young men and women who are earnest, loving the truth, may learn the principles of the higher life."

"From this school I expect a reflected influence upon Asia. I am here to proclaim, 121 years after the declaration of America's political freedom, the declaration of America's freedom from dogmas."

"How long do you expect to remain in New York?" the Bramacharin was asked.

He replied with a light of tenderness in his eyes. "Until September. If the noble-minded people express an inclination to co-operate with me, the glorious work which I have in mind shall be initiated in January. The salvation of this country depends upon it. Whenever a doctrine ends in questioning the principles upon which society rests it is a false doctrine. America is under the lance of Darwin's ideas."

Dharmapala bent his head with a solemn air and continued his dictation of a letter to his secretary.

Prefer Fists to Pistols. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7.—George Field and Clarence Ott were arraigned in police court yesterday for fighting, and the evidence showed that the two men had only used their fists. At this the Kentucky judge expressed joyful surprise, and dismissed the case, saying that it took a brave man to use only nature's weapons when nearly every one carried a deadly weapon, and that he felt more like congratulating them than punishing them.

Rich Placers in Washington. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.—Rich placers have been discovered in Kittitas county, this State. C. B. Henton and J. C. McCauley, owners of the Elliott claim on Williams Creek, Swauk district, have arrived here with sixty ounces of pure gold nuggets. One of the nuggets is worth \$20. They report that other claims are richer than theirs. The Swauk district is within 100 miles of Seattle, being on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains.

Burned Himself to Death. Texarkana, Ark., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Caroline Ochs, the wife of a railroad conductor, returned here with her head and clothing with kerosene yesterday, ignited it, and burned to death. She weighed nearly 300 pounds. The woman was recently discharged from an insane asylum.

Electric Fans Stir Breezes.

1,000 PAIRS TENNIS OXFORDS, 21 CENTS.

Tennis Shoes for children, boys, girls and women, sizes from children's 6's to boys' 6's and women's 6's. Same Tennis Oxfords that always sell for 50c pair. Choice, beginning Monday morning.....21c

Could any stronger argument be used to force out Shoes during this Mid-Summer Clearance Sale than the prices we're quoting. Every Shoe in the house—Infants', Boys', Girls', Misses', Women's and Men's—is reduced, except the "Jenness Miller" Shoes.

"Jenness Miller" Oxfords, russet and black, \$4. They never change.